Middletown Transcript.

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Select Poetry.

THE NAME IN THE SAND.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name—the year—the day.

As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast—
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought; 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth for me;
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place

Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of Time, and been to be, no more—
Of me, my fame, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in His hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name

Of all this mortal part has wrought
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame!

Popular Tales.

WHY I DIDN'T PROPOSE.

BY SHIRLEY BROWNE.

Reader were you ever in love?

Because if you were I needn't necessarily turn the dictionary upside down to express my own personal sensations on the evening of the thirteenth of December and no matter what year! I was in love—that's quite enough to say! I would have run my devoted head against any number of stonewalls for Edith Morny's sake; I would have packed all my stocks, bonds, and mortgages in a pile, and put'em on the back of the fire, at her sweet signal! I would have cut off my right hand, or my left hand, or even my head itself, and ask no questions! I believed that Edith was an angel, and was ready to battle to the death, with any man who would presume to hint otherwise.

And if that isn't being in love, I should like to know what is.

How lovely she looked, in the soft flush and flutter of the ball room, with the roses glowing in her oval cheeks, and the subdued fire in her magnificent Oriental eyes, and the vivid scarlet of her full lips! And then her hair—purple, black as the under side of a raven's wing, with its wonderful floating masses of ringlets! I felt my heart tangled momentarily in those shining purplish coils—I knew it was a "gone case" with me, and I didn't care!

How was she dressed? Well that is hardly a fair question to put to a man, but she had something pink and glimmering with a cloud of white lace floating over it and pearls upon her throat and wrists and there was a long tail of pink flowers hanging down her curls, which always looked as if it were to fall, and which kept its place, nevertheless, with marvellous exactitude! That was how she was dressed when we had the last waltz together, and she returned the pressure of my hand with the softest, shyest little touch in the world.

It was late when I returned home from the party where I had irrevocably lost my heart. The little bronze clock on the bracket between the windows, was just striking two, and the fire smouldered dimly in the grate, with now and a then clinking fall of cinders in the fender below, but I could no more sleep than I could have gone to Paradise! I poked the fire and turned up the gas, and sat down in my patent leather boots and lavender silk neck tie to maunder over a faded rose that Edith had given me from her bouquet du ball, and try to write wretched poetry, where rhyme and reason were ailke atrocious! (But just remember reader, I was scarcely a responsible being—I was in love!)

"I will call at the Marklyn Hotel tomorrow morning and propose formally; I cannot live in this suspense."

Such was my maudlin reflections as I crept to bed at four in the morning, with the rose under my pillow, and the poem unfinished.

I could not find a rhyme to "Slyph" let me cudgel my brains as I would, and "Sylph" was the only word in the English language capable of expressing what my Edith really was.

"If you please, sir," said my servant, "there was a card left for you last night."

"A card—let's see it."

It was a bit of pasteboard on which was hurriedly written: "Charlie Devereux, Marklyn Hotel, one day in town."

"Hallo! it's my old college crony! I ejaculated. And what wind blows him into the Marklyn House? I must see Charley by all means—and—and afterwards I will lay my fate at Edith Morny's feet.

For my courage, so highly strung over night, had been cooled considerably in the gray, uncompromising light of the winter morn. Not but that I was deeply in love as ever—but then a proposal is a ticklish sort of thing as all the masculine world knows.

Suppose she should make a pretty little courtesy, and say "No I thank you!" what an embarassing position that would be for a fellow, eh? Suppose she should declare "that she had always respected you as a friend, but that in any other light, she could never act? I felt my courage oozing out like Bob Acres' at these awful possibilities! But then, on the contrary, suppose she should say "Yes," and put up her cherry lips to be kissed, by way of sign, seal and deliverment? By all the heathen gods and goddesses, I would propose!

So I put on my tightest boots, and trimmest coat, and stiffest collar, girdled about with a narrow, rose-colored ribbon, and pulled on a pair of lemon colored kid gloves and viewed myself in the mirror with tremulous agitation! Of course the unwonted excitement had reddened the tip of my nose until it had resembled a carbuncle, and, of course a poisonous little pimple had blossomed out on my forehead, and my hair saturated with much perfumed bear's grease, flattened itself down on my forehead until I looked more like a convict from Van Dieman's land, than a respectable young man of twenty-third street, New York city. Such things always do happen when a man wants to look his best.

"I'll call on Charley first—that will quiet my nerves a little, and pass away time until noon," I reflected, glancing at my watch. Only ten o'clock—time is wniged with lead to-day!"

"What is the number of Mr. Devereux's room? I demanded of the sleek-looking clerk, who sat in the office of the Marklyn Hotel, with a pen behind his ear."

The clerk glanced up at a magic row of numbers with keys hanging beneath them and then referred to a ponderous book on the desk before him, and said—"Mister Dev—ereux? Seventeen, sir,—second floor, to the left."

So I ascended the stairs, reverentially, remembering how often Edith's tiny feet must have flitted up the soundless velvet carpet,—(don't judge me harshly, reader—remember I was only twenty-three, and madly in love,)—and, wondering what I should say, or how I should behave if my queen should unexpectedly encounter me on her way down to breakfast.

But she didn't, and I went counting along, thirteen, fifteen and seventeen.

The door was ajar—I resolved to take advantage of circumstances, and surprise my old friend, Charlie.

"Won't he be astonished?" I said to myself, with an intense chuckle, as I softly pushed the door open, and crept in as noiselessly as the creaking boots—confound 'em—would allow.

But the room cont ary to my expectations, was empty—a large sized room very dirty and very disorderly—with chairs scattered around in motionless confusion, the dead drift of the last night's fire still choking up the grate, and the table and dressing bureau crowded with a miscellaneous conglomeration of articles that I could hardly associate in my bewildered mind with Charlie Devereux. There was a daubed carmine saucer, and a bottle of rouge, with a brush in it. What the mischief could Charlie be doing with rouge? And a box of pearl powder, with a portion of its contents liberally besprinkled over the toilet covers; and a faded boquet, and a dirty white satin slipper, and, oh, worse than all, a wig of jet black curls with a long pink train of flowers still clinging to its tresses.

I stared around me hopelessly. Shade of Venus, there was a set of false teeth in a tumbler of water grinning at me from the window sill.

Where was I? What did all this mean? I asked myself.

Had Charlie got married surreptitiously and did his wife fall to pieces like a wonderfully constructed machine, and screw together in the morning? I felt my blood run cold at the idea.

At the same moment a door to an inner apartment opened, and a tall figure came out, a woman's figure, clad in, I think, the very dirtiest and most crumpled old silk wrapper, it was ever my fortune to behold—a woman, with slippers flapping down at the heel as she walked, and a coronet of curl papers round her head. Pale and faded though she was, with cheeks the color of a tallow candle, and dull eyes, I recognized her at once.

"Miss Edith Morny!"

"Good gracious, Mr. Chelmsford!"

"I—I beg your pardon, Miss Morny" I stammered, feeling myself flush as scarlet as blood. I have been directed to the wrong room. I never for an instant imagined that—

"Go go!" she ejaculated, motioning me to the door, and instinctively putting up her hand to conceal the curl papers.

And I opened, rattling down the stairs at a rate that would have astonished any casual spectator.

"Clerk!" I cried, thrusting my head belligerently into the little square aperture, "what the deuce did you mean by directing me to number seventeen?"

"Number Seventeen, sir?"

"Yes, Mr. Devereux's room?"

"I didn't say seventeen, sir?" asserted that mendacious villain. I "said seventy-one."

And he clung to the miserable falsehood with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. I turned away, disgusted at human nature, and rushed up stairs a second time, (on this occasion with no sentimental reflections concerning carpets and feminine footfalls,) to find Charles Devereux.

And all the time I felt as a man feels who has stood on the very verge of a precipice and been dragged back by some merciful hand. Could it be possible that the faded, wan creature, could be the glorious Edith of my love dreams? Suppose I had never found out about the rouge pot, the false teeth, and the soiled silk wrapper, until, oh, fate, how could I ever be sufficiently thankful for the kindly intercession in my behalf.

Charlie was at home in number seventy-one, smoking his cigar and looking as jolly and handsome as ever.

"You're not married yet, old fellow?" was one of his earliest questions, when we had nearly wrung each other's hands off.

"No, and not likely to be."

"Just wait until you see my sister," said Charlie, calmly.

Well, I have waited, and Charlie's sister married a member of Congress, and Edith is yet shaking her curls in the matrimonial market, and the girls are begining to talk of me as a settled old bachelor. But what is a fellow to do? I can't ask to examine their teeth, as if they were horses, nor can I pull their curls, as if I were a barber, nor have I the confidence to burst into their apartments at ten o'clock at night, to see wether they have any rouge pots or pearl powder there!

I suppose there are some genuine articles. Charlie's sister was one, but a fellow does run such an appalling risk, and I shall never cease congratulating myself on the escape I had once upon a time. One lesson of the kind ought to be enough, and, in my case it shall be. These are my reasons why I didn't propose.

Discovery of Pompeii.

The London *Quarterly Review* has the following interesting article on the discovery of this ancient city, and the progress made in its exhuamtion:

During a period of sixteen hundred and sixty-nine years Pompeii remained buried and forgotten. In the year 1592 an architect, named Dominico Fontana cut a subterranean canal under the sight of the city for the purpose of conveying water from the river Sarno to the town of Torre del' Annunziatta. In constructing this canal the workmen came often upon the basements of buildings; no curiosity appears to have been excited, and no steps taken to prosecute further researches. Nearly a hundred years later fresh ruins were discovered, and an inscription with the word Pompeii. But even this failed to awaken any practical interest. At length, when the accidental discovery of Herculaneum had drawn the attention of learned and scientific men to the subject, Alcubierre, a Spanish colonel of engineers, who had been employed to examine the subterranean canal, was led, by the discovery of a house, with statues and other objects, "to conjecture that some ancient city lay buried there, overwhelmed by the great eruption of Vesuvius in 76. Having obtained permission of Charles III. the king of Naples, he commenced early in the year 1748 the excavations of the street called the Strada della Fortuna. His labors were soon rewarded, for in a few days he discovered "a picture eleven palms high, containing festoons of eggs, fruits, and flowers, the head of a man, large, and in good style, a helmet, an owl, various small birds, and other objects." The next discovery of importance was the skeleton of a man, covered with the lava mud. By his side were found eighteen brass coins, and one of silver. Before the end of the first year of the excavations, the amphitheatre, which is capable of holding ten thousand persons, was laid bare. The operations, however, were carried on with deplorable dilatoriness and the royal exchequer was by no means liberal. The excavators, who worked in chains, were chiefly condemned felons, or Mohammedan slaves. No stranger was permitted in the ruins. Accurate records of the discoveries were kept; the most important pictures were detached from the walls, after copies of them had been taken; and the buildings in which they were found were again covered with rubbish. Then some progress had been made in the excavations, strangers were admitted on the payment of an exorbitant fee; but all attempts to take copies of frescoes were discouraged.

The short period during which the French occupied Naples was distinguished by a more liberal and enlightened policy. Under the patronage of Caroline, the wife of Murat, the works were carried on with great vigor, and many remarkable discoveries were made. The amphitheatre, which had been filled up again, was recleared; the forum was laid open; and the greater portion of the Street of Tombs was uncovered. The return of the Bourbons to favor was not conducive to the progress of the excavations. The revolution which drove them finally from Naples gave Pompeii another chance. Garibaldi was appointed dictator. But, however brave and patriotic as a general, he was scarcely fitted for the functions of administration. He gave the directorship of museums and excavations to Alexandre Dumas, the French novelist! The new director was quite alive to the dignity of his position, and kept it up with princely magnificence. But he had no notion of its responsibilities. It is said that he paid but one visit to the ruins. His rule was happily shortlived; for on the accession of Victor Emanuel to the throne of Italy, Giuseppe Fiorella, a distinguished antiquarian scholar, was appointed director-general of the works. The appointment has proved most judicious. Pursuing a regular system, noting "every appearance or fragment which might afford or suggest a restoration of any part of the buried edifice, replacing with fresh timber every charred beam, propping every tottering wall or portion of brick work," the new *commendatore* has succeeded in exhibiting not a confused and undefined mass of crumbling ruins, but a town, in the integrity of its outlines and the order of its arrangements. Street after street has been uncovered. Temples, baths, markets, tombs, stand out just as they stood eighteen hundred years ago. The villa of the poet, the forum, the counting-house, the baker's shop, the schoolroom, and the kitchen, carry us into the very heart of Roman life in the brightest days of the empire. The jewelry of beauty, the spade of the laborer, the fetter of the prisoner, and the weapons of the soldier, are all there, reproducing and realizing the past with a vividness that can scarcely be conceived.

Pompeii, overwhelmed, and, as it were, hermetically sealed in the very height of its prosperity, preserved from the ravages with which the Goths and Vandals visited the ancient glories of Italy, and from the sacrilegious and almost as destructive pillagings of modern hands, brings the very past to our doors. Within its silent streets are "buildings as they were originally designed, not altered and patched to meet the exigencies of new fashions; the paintings undimmed by the leaden touch of time; household furniture left in the confusion of use; articles, even of intrinsic value, abandoned in the hurry of escape, yet safe from the robber, or scattered about as they fell from the trembling hand, which could not pause or stop for its most valuable possessions; and in some instances, the bones of the inhabitants, bearing sad testimony to the suddeness and completeness of the calamity which overwhelmed them." There are the very ruts which were made by the wheels of chariots flying, perhaps, from the impending ruin; there are the water-pipes, in the cavities of which, sealed by the hand of time, the splashing fluid can still be heard; there are rude and grotesque inscriptions, scratched by some loiterer on the stucco, and as fresh as when they excited the mirth of the passer-by; there are egg-shells, bones of fish and chickens, and other fragments of a repast of which the people whose skeletons lie near them were partaking when the catastrophe overwhelmed them; there are the stains left upon the counters of drinking shops by wet glasses; there are the vials of the apothecary, still containing the fluids which he was wont to dispense; there are the ovens, in which loaves of bread, carbonized, but otherwise perfect, may yet be seen; there are vases with olives still swimming in oil, the fruit retaining its flavor, and the oil burning readily when submitted to the flame; there are shelves, on which are piled stores of figs, raisins, and chestnuts, and there are *amphoræ*, containing the rare wines for which Campania was famous.

About one-third of the city has been disinterred. In this portion some six or seven hundred skeletons have been found. It is reasonable to assume that if the whole city were uncovered the number of skeletons would be about two thousand. But Pompeii contained at least twenty thousand inhabitants.

THE WHITE ANT.—An odd story is largely credited in India in regard to the voracity of the white ant. A gentleman having charge of a chest of money placed it on the floor, where it was speedily attacked by these destructives, who soon annihilated the bottom of the box and the bags containing the specie, which fell piece by piece into the hollows of the Termites' burrow just underneath the floor where the box was placed. When the coin was demanded it was not to be found, but the attacks of the ants were incontestable, and the story got abroad that their teeth were capable of devouring metal. Some years afterward when the house was undergoing repairs, the whole sum was found several feet deep in the earth in the midst of the ant-nest. White ants once attacked a British ship of the line, the Albion; she was obliged to put into port in consequence, and had to be broken up. These creatures are much relished as food among the natives of the interior of India, as well as those of Africa. In India before the migration of the ants, two holes are bored in the nest opposite to each other; on the leeward side a pot is placed, which has been rubbed with aromatic herbs; on the windward side a fire is made, the smoke of which drives the insects into the pots. These captured victims are then securely fastened in, dried over the fire, ground into flour, and made into a pastry, which is sold to poor people, but which, if used abundantly produces dysentery. At the time of the migration of the ants in Africa, myriads of them fall into the water, which the natives skim off the surface with calabashes, then grill them in iron cauldrons over a large fire, stiring them as coffee is stirred. The natives eat them by handfulls, without accompaniament or other preparation, and consider them very delicious. They are said to resemble in taste sugared cream or sweet almond paste. The Hottentots eat them very greedily when boiled, and grow plump and fat upon the food. They also consume the pupæ of the ants, which they call rice, on account of its resemblance to that grain. They cook these in a small quantity of water. A large nest will sometimes yield a bushel of the pupæ. Dr. Livingstone, when on the banks of the Tonga, in south Africa, being visited by one of the chiefs, gave him some bread and apricot-jam, and presently asked him if he had ever before eaten any food so good. "Did you ever eat white ants?" he questioned. "No," said the Doctor. "Well then," Palarie responded, "if you had, you never would have desired to have eaten anything better." The white ant is a common article of food among the low caste Hindoo tribes in Mysore and other districts of India. The female termite in particular is supposed by the Hindoos to be endowed with highly nutritive properties. Mr. Consett, in his travels in Sweden, in 1789, states that he knew a young Swede who ate live ants with the greatest possible relish, and in some parts of Sweden ants are distilled with the rye to give a flavor to inferior kinds of brandy.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense, the third, good humor, and the fourth, wit.

Who Should Marry.

In the March number of the *Herald of Health*, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has an article on "Choosing a Wife," from which we make a few extracts:

It is not wise to marry a woman of a different religious faith, nor one far removed from your own social rank; nor an ignorant woman.

Do not marry a woman with thin lips and a glib tongue.

Do not marry a sentimental woman, who is sure to run into the lackadaisical one; let her love sentiment, high, noble sentiment, but beware of the sentimental.

Do not marry one of the delicate, dieaway women, who are sure to degenerate into invalids, and take a pride in their feebleness.

Only handsome men and women ought to marry. Those having a *mens sana in corpore sano*. Let others look the matter squarely in the face, and admit that their imbecilities, their diseases, their unhandsome looks, their discordant minds, ought not to be perpetuated; and let them go to work manfully to make the best of themselves by eschewing marriage. Let them be honest, hearty old maids and bachelors, earning money for the good of others, teaching, and farming, and helping on good and wholesome ideas.

The true, good, and handsome men and women adapted to marriage ought to be treated with distinguished honor in the world, as benefactors of the race as foreshadowing that beautiful future when we shall be hardly lower than the angels and covered with glory and honor.

One reason why it is well to marry a pretty woman in preference to a plain one, is that the former is more free from jealousy and discontent than the latter. Being better satisfied with herself, she is more likely to be pleased with others.

It is better to marry a full-sized woman than a little one, for the meanness of stature is apt to go through the character also. A certain roundness of contour; a composure and self-poise, devoid of heaviness or sluggishness; an elastic buoyancy, a bright uppish look, more of pride than vanity; a clear, open eye, and pure, child-like smile; hands and feet well-proportioned, not too small, are outlines easily discriminated and constitute a safe, reliable character. A cheerful woman, one who will not make mountains of mole hills; who can find something bright and beautiful everywhere; who has pretty feminine resources, and knows how to devise ways and means to make others happy and content about her, is a jewel of inestimable worth.

The voice (not for singing) is a great indicator of character. Beware of those high, sharp tones of voice, as well as the too low and hesitating, the first belongs to a shrew, and the last to deceit and imbecility.

Cheerfulness of temper, candor that rejects every species of falsehood, and owns to the truth at any peril; tenderness to be detected by a fondness for and faithful care of pets, rather than by outward expressions; purity, instinct in thought and action; intelligence to appreciate all that is noble and good; and health, sound and elastic, are traits to insure duty as a wife and happiness in a household.

Engaging Manners.

It is the duty of all, young and old, rich and poor, to dress as tidily and as becomingly as their tastes and circumstances will permit, and in every situation, and in all companies, to exhibit the deportment characterized by kindness, courtesy and consideration. A nameless one has written:

"There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty, and inestimably enhances the latter, if it does exist.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The following is said to have been the direction on a letter left at an Indiana post office:

Bostmaster, blease to sent him strait,
Bennsylvany ish der Straight;
Olt Venango, dats der gounty,
Vere oil bours out mit Heaven's pounty,
Franklin, she's der gounty seat,
Der Bostoffice on Liberdy shreet;
Sharley Taylor, he's der man;
Send her yust so quick 's you can.

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and noble soul as the respect and reverential love of womankind. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate, or a coarser bigot.

Nice beef may be known by its color; the fat will be of oily smoothness and incline to white, rather than yellow, while the lean will be of an open grain, bright red. Yellow fat is a sure sign of an inferior quality.

IF LAUGHTER BEGETS FAT, it is no less true that scolding is the parent of meagreness. Who ever saw a plump termagant? The virago is scraggy—scraggiess is the badge of all her tribe.

What sculpture is to a block of marble education is to the human soul.

Wit and Humor.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

In Louisville a young man issued a leap year invitation, and sent the following notice to contractors for publication in the Courier:

The undersigned, feeling the need of some one to find fault with and grumble at, when business matters go wrong; and being lonely, with no one to hate him; and, whereas, having arrived at the proper age, he is therefore determined to "come out."

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock P. M. of the 31st of December, 1868.

Applicants must possess beauty or its equivalent in currency, the latter much preferred; both would not be objected to. She must possess a sweet and forgiving disposition, and when one cheek is kissed turn the other—that is, if the right man is kissing. She may not chew gum, nor wear long dresses in the street; nor frequent sewing circles; nor go around begging for charitable purposes; nor read the paper first in the morning; nor talk when I am sleepy; nor sleep when I am talking; nor trade off my clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases; nor borrow money from my vest pocket while I sleep; nor hold a looking-glass over my face at such times, to make me tell all I know.

She must believe in sudden attacks of chills, and make allowances for their effect on the nervous system. When her "old bear" comes home from "a few friends," rather affectionate, she must not take advantage of his state and wheedle him into trips to watering places. And, above all, she may not, on such occasions, put ipecac into the coffee she prepares for his "poor head."

She must sit up for him, when he happens to be detained to a late hour on his "committee," or at the "lodge." But when he does return, *tired* and chilly, if she has retired, she will be expected as a good wife should, to roll over to the other side, and give him her warm place.

A lady possessing the foregoing qualifications, positive and negative, can hear of something to her advantage, by addressing the undersigned, inclosing a red stamp. All proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed.

Ludicrous blunders some times occur in cases when ignorant persons attempt the use of language of the meaning of which they know nothing. Not long since, while traveling from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, two rather verdant specimens of the female sex came on board the boat at one of the landings, whom, for the sake of distinction, we will call Mary and Jane Now, Mary had her eye teeth cut, or in other words, was acquainted with the rules and regulations which govern genteel society. Jane, the younger, had never mixed in society to any extent. Her language was such as she had heard among her rustic acquaintances. Mary was aware of this fact and therefore cautioned her to observe how she (Mary) acted, and govern herself accordingly. Shortly after, while seated at the dinner-table, the waiter asked Mary what part of the fowl she would have. She informed him in a very polite manner that it was "perfectly immaterial." He accordingly gave her a piece, and then inquired of Jane what part she would prefer. "I believe I will take a piece of the *immaterial* too."

DR. DWIGHT AND THE FARMER.—As the Rev. Dr. once passed through a region of very poor land, he said to a farmer:

"Sir, I perceive your land here is not very productive."

"No sir," said the honest farmer, "our land is just like self-righteouesness."

"Ah! how is that?"

"Why, the more a man has of it, the poorer he is."

An Irish soldier, who now and then indulges in a "wee dhrap," was thus accosted by the reviewing general:

"What makes your nose so red?"

"Plaze yer honor," replied Patrick, "I always bloosh whin I spake to a general officer."

"Mother, can I go and have my photograph taken?

"No, I guess it isn't worth while."

"Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth pulled out; I never go anywhere."

"Where are you going? asked a little boy of another who had just slipped and fallen down on an icy pavement. "Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

DOMESTIC DRAMA.—Mother in the cellar splitting wood, daughter in the parlor singing to Clarence Fitz Noodle the plaintive air, "Who will care for mother now."

"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady who was short and corpulent of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

When does a farmer act with rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

A codfish breakfast and an India-rubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.

MOZART.

Mozart, gay and hopeful in temperament, and confident in his own genius, never desponded, but he was worn out by the struggle with adverse circumstances. He was in love, and the mother of the sweet and faithful Constance Weber sternly refused to consent to his marriage with her daughter, until he had obtained a settled position; and this position the fates as sternly denied him. Finally, he married Constance in spite of all opposition, and neither of the lovers had cause to regret their resolution. They were happy in their affection, and remained so until after Mozart's death, but they were never free from the torment of poverty, debt, harrassing cares. The brilliant and successful composer, the author of "Idomeneus," "Figaro," "Don Giovanni," the "Magic Flute," operas that made the fortunes of all the managers who produced them, was obliged to waste his precious time and strength in giving music lessons even to little children from morning until night. For "Don Giovanni" he received a hundred ducats, for the "Magic Flute" nothing. He wrote it to assist Schikeneder, the director of the Leopold Theatre, who was in distress, and the ungrateful manager sold it to all the other theatres in Germany, the sole right which Mozart had reserved for himself, after *giving* it to Schikeneder for his own use. In our day, in which really great artists dictate their terms to managers, and are so magnificently rewarded for their exertions, it is almost impossible to conceive a Mozart crushed by such injustice. Yet crushed he was not. His spirit was indomitable, and rose superior to fortune. But his physical strength gave way, and sinking beneath the double burden imposed upon him—the necessity of his own nature to labor incessantly in creating, and the necessity of laboring for a painful support—he died.

Nothing can be more touching, more pathetic and poetic than Mozart's death. He received a mysterious order to compose a "Requiem," and already conscious of his failing strength, felt too clearly that the Requiem would be for himself. He wrote it, and his task was fulfilled. His friends gathered around him and he wished to hear it sung—the wonderful death song! Gussmmayer sat down at the piano, Schaed sang the soprano, Hoffer the tenor, Garl the bass and Mozart—the dying Mozart—the alto. Softly the waves of music swept through the dimly-lighted chamber, and when they ceased the silence was unbroken. Then suddenly, one of Mozart's friends entered, bringing him the joyous news that the City of Vienna had elected him Capellmeister of St. Stephen's Cathedral. Three letters were brought him, the first offering him the position of musical director of one of the first Capelles of Germany; the other two, from Pressburg and Amsterdam, giving orders for the composition of several works, at a large price. The composer passed his small, wasted hand over his forehead and murmured, scarcely audibly, and with unspeakable sadness; "It is too late."

A few years, it may be even a few months earlier, these letters would have secured him a long and happy life; they came now to offer a mocking tribute to his genius, when he was sinking into the grave. Almost the last words that he uttered were:—"Constance, keep my death a secret till Albrechtsberger can get my place."

"Even in his last hour his thoughts were not for himself, but for his friends! He whom fate and men had repulsed and forgotten through his whole life, on his very death-bed was planning that his friend might receive the only gift that he could leave him—his own position.

Eloquent Passage.

For the greatest human intellects there is no exception from the common doom. I have sometimes thought how sublime must have been the emotions of that man whose privilege it was to stand by the coffin of Shakspeare and gaze on the sweet and noble face, when death had called out all the strange beauty that ever lives there. It was worth a lifetime to have stood there one minute, to have laid your hand on that broad brow, and started at the cold chill, and so pause, to have called up in memory all the magnificent creations of his genius, and worship him there in silence and the gloom

But he is dead and gone;
At his head a grass green turf,
At his heels a stone.

So they all go. Man dies, but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit up the ghastly battle field of Troy, rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes, which shone on the marble streets of imperial Rome, and on the sad eyes of vigil sleepers in the living glow of inspiration—the watch fires of the angels which through centuries of devastation and change, have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us as they did to Dante, Shakspeare and Milton, of the divine glory, omnipotence, the everlasting love and beauty of God.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it at about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1868.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Appoquinimink Hundred, are requested to meet at the Hotel, Black Bird, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Saturday, the 25th, inst. to organize and get ready for the Presidential campaign of 1868. A good turnout is requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Appoquinimink Hundred, April 18th, 1868.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—Despatches over the Cuba cable state that great activity is displayed in the dockyards and fortifications of Jamaica, and that the British admiralty, in anticipation of trouble arising out of the Alabama claims, have been calling home seamen from the colonies to serve in iron-clads.

We find the above afloat among the news items in the columns of our exchanges. It can hardly be anything more than the emanation of some sensation-monger, who seeks amusement over his own absurd stories. If it is, we had better be looking to our own iron-clads, for we are told by the Army and Navy Gazette, that the most of them are better calculated for harbor defence, than for distant and aggressive warfare. England has sea-going iron-clads superior to our own. But it would not take long to build them, in case of need. She could do us but little harm at sea, beyond intercepting a few of our merchant ships which might fall into the hands of her cruisers. It would be upon the land that we should have her at a disadvantage. Canada would be certain to be ours, and no native-born citizen need to strike a blow. All that would be necessary would be to arm and marshal the Fenians, and then hie them over the border; they would sweep through all her Canadian provinces in an inconceivably short time, with resistless impetuosity. The campaign would be even briefer than that between Prussia and Austria; while not all the iron-clads she could muster would be sufficient to save her West India possessions from our grasp. There is not the slightest doubt, that, in case of a war with her, at this time, we should settle up all accounts,—paying her off, both the old and the new.

Monday last, the 13th instant, was the birth-day of the illustrious Jefferson, which was duly celebrated in New York. It was also the birth-day of the eloquent Henry Clay, another distinguished son of the Old Dominion, "the mother of States and Statesmen." Though now prostrate beneath the heel of tyrannical power, the record of her former glory and greatness cannot be obliterated. For that glory, and for that greatness, she is indebted to her many distinguished sons.

Tuesday last, the 14th instant, was the third anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, which occurred on Good Friday, which that year fell upon the 14th of April.

Mr. Jefferson was born in Albemarle county, in 1743, and died on the 4th of July 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Ex-President John Adams of Massachusetts, died on the same day. The death of these two distinguished men, on the same day, and it the close of the first half century of our nation's independence, was not a little remarkable, and was the cause of much comment at the time. With regard to Mr. Lincoln, it was not the less remarkable, that in a letter which he wrote, a short time before his death, in alluding to the war, he said, "however it may terminate, I have a presentiment that I shall not long survive it."

Sergeant Bates, of Wisconsin, has passed through the South, from Vicksburg, Miss. to Washington, bearing with him the Stars and Stripes. He arrived in Washington on Tuesday last, and escorted by a band of music and a large concourse of citizens he called upon the President, who received him cordially. He next proceeded to the Capitol, with a view of putting his flag on the dome of that building, but he was denied entrance. He was treated with respect at every step of his progress through the South, and only met with repulse at the nation's Capitol. The journey was undertaken for a wager, to demonstrate that the Southern people were not hostile to the Flag of the Union.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Louisiana constitutional election began yesterday, the 17th inst.

The election in Georgia commences on Monday next, the 20th, and in North Carolina on Tuesday, the 21st. In Florida, it will begin on the 4th of May. They all continue three or more days. The South Carolina election closed on Thursday; the general belief is that the constitution has been ratified.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 12th inst. says:

"Senator Saulsbury has been called to his home, in Delaware, by the serious illness of his brother, Gov. Saulsbury.

Mr. Saulsbury has returned to Washington, and appeared in his seat on Wednesday.

The Presidential Campaign.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to J. H. McKenney, Esqr. a member of the national democratic executive committee, from August Belmont, its chairman:

New York, March 2d, 1868.

J. H. McKENNEY, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have forwarded to you the call of the democratic national committee for the holding of the next national convention in the city of New York, on the 4th of July next. You will please confer with the State central committee of your State, to the end that she be fully represented in the convention by the number of delegates to which she is entitled. The national committee is very desirous that an earnest appeal should be made to the conservative element throughout the Union which has not heretofore acted with the democratic party. We call upon every democratic voter to unite with us in our efforts to save our free institutions from the lawless despotism which now threatens the very foundation of our government. It is only by the united action of all who love the Union and the constitution that we can hope to drive from power in the next presidential election the radical party, which, by its representatives in Congress, has attempted to usurp the functions of the judiciary and executive branches of the government, and which, by profligacy and corruption in the management of our national finances, continues to burden our people with a system of taxation which must end in public and private disaster unless arrested by a wise, sound and economical policy, such as a democratic administration is sure to give us. I hope you will lose no time in order to cause such measures to be taken in your State as will bring to our aid in the contest before us the combined strength of all those who are opposed to congressional usurpation and negro supremacy, and who wish the restoration of peace and unity between all the sections of our common country, under the blessings of the laws and the constitution, for which our brave soldiers and sailors shed their blood, and the nation poured out its treasure.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Horace Greeley, in the Tribune, recently applied the coarse and vulgar epithet of "liar," to Gov. Seymour, of New York, in reference to a statement made by the latter, concerning the expenses of the Government, which he declared to be more than $150,000,000. Whereupon the World returns the compliment to Mr. Greeley, showing that Mr. Seymour's statement was drawn from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, wherein the expenses of the Government are set down at $157,916,760. And this immense sum is required in a time of profound peace. The tax-burdened people will bear this fact in mind.

There was a spirited debate in the Senate on Wednesday, says the Baltimore Sun, on the bill to defray the expenses of the impeachment trial. The bill which was passed, appropriates the large sum of $122,000. During the debate some interesting disclosures were made in relation to an alleged defalcation ot $40,000 by a financial clerk of Mr. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate. It was resolved to appoint a special committee to inquire into all the facts. Mr. Cameron sanctioned the movement.

IN A HURRY.—We learn, says the Wilmington Republican, that already several petitions are being privately handed around, by disinterested patriots, for the Pest Office and other public positions under Ben Wade, when he assumes the office of President.

What is being done in Wilmington, is being done all over the country. The present incumbents may set their houses in order.

KU-KLUX KLAN FABRICATIONS.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune says:

"The correspondents of a New York journal amuse themselves by writing threatening letters in the name of the Ku-Klux Klan to members of Congress and others here, and then telegraphing glowing accounts of the affair to that paper. This is one of the ways in which news is made up for that journal."

THE AMENITIES OF THE PRESS.—We clip the following chaste and classic sentence from the Wilmington Commercial, of Thursday. It refers to an unlucky wight in Princess Anne:

"Why it was necessary for this wretched cuss of a rebel Maryland editor to lie about it to this degree, seems to be explicable only in his depravity or his desperate lack of subjects to falsify."

MONSTRUM HORRENDUM!—Forney has been threatened with ass-ass-ination! by the Ku-Klux! So has Brownlow! The Age thinks Forney is in more danger from another quarter, since Senator Cameron has shown his teeth in reference to the matter of defalcation.

The Bel Air Ægis mentions the erection of cattle scales in that town, as an evidence of its improvement. It is surprising what rapid strides towards improvement some towns do make.

We have received the first number of *Our Mutual Friend*, successor to the Milford *Argus*. It is published by Wm. B. Lowery & Co. and makes a good appearance.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A severe thunder-storm passed over this section of country at an early hour on Thursday morning, which did considerable damage in its course. About 5 o'clock the lightning struck a frame house on Lake street, in this town, occupied by Mr. J. H. Collins, and tore off the weatherboarding from one end, the fluid descending between the weatherboarding and the chimney. Two children of Mr. Collins, asleep near the chimney, were not aroused by the concussion. The plastering was scattered about the floor, and the studding shivered into splinters, otherwise the house sustained no very material injury. This is the third time, it is said, that this house has been struck. A daughter of Mr. Frank Stephens was killed by the electric fluid in it two years ago, and it had been struck once before.

In passing over the farm of Mr. E. R. Norney, Long Island, on the Delaware, St. George's Hundred, the same morning, the lightning descended upon his barn, which was burnt, with all its contents, involving the loss of eighteen head of cattle.

In the further progress of the storm, in an easterly direction, the lightning struck a large brick house in New Castle, near the Stockton House, and set it on fire. For awhile it was thought the building would be utterly consumed, and a despatch was sent to the Wilmington Fire Department for aid. Two engines were about to be sent down on a special train, when the despatch was countermanded. The damage is estimated at $1,500.

The same storm passed over Kent county, Md. some time before it reached here. The barn of Mr. W. N. E. Wickes, in Shrewsbury Neck, near Locust Grove, was struck by the lightning, and burnt, together with two mules. A black man in the barn at the time, was not harmed.

The lightning also shivered a mast of a schooner belonging to Mr. Simon W. Boyer, which was lying at Fox-Hole Landing, near Sassafras.

It was reported here, on Thursday, that three buildings were struck in Dover, but we did not hear the particulars.

More Improvements.—Mr. Samuel R. Stevens has commenced the erection of a new Store House, 22 by 40 feet, on the hotel lot belonging to Robt. A. Cochran, Esq. west of Davis' Hotel. It is to be frame, Mr. Lingo, contractor.

Capt. Samuel Penington is about to enlarge his brick store-house occupied by Messrs. Gary & Walker, corner of Main and Broad streets.

Mr. Geo. W. Ingram is erecting a new frame Store House, corner of Broad and Anderson streets, 18 by 56 feet, Mr. W. J. H. Lingo, builder.

The Lecture of Rev. H. L. Howard, at Fenimore Hall, last evening, was a decided success. An appreciative audience was present, and the lecture was studded with gems and brilliants of thought and feeling which elicited high commendation.

An election for a President and seven Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company will be held in Chestertown, on Monday, 11th of May next. A payment of five dollars per share is called for.

Joseph H. Chandler, of Christiana; J. Hobson, of Dover; Robert Frame, of Milford; James Macauley, of Newark: and John B. Dilworth; are the latest applicants in bankruptcy.

Easter Snow Storm.—Snow fell on Sunday evening last, but the bright sun of Monday dispelled it, and by Tuesday night it had disappeared.

At Blackbird, Samuel R. Warren is appointed Postmaster, vice Wm. A. Hukill, resigned.

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY PIRACY.—Two negroes calling themselves William Wilson and William Wells, were arrested, one in, and the other near Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va, on the 6th and 7th inst. by Constable David T. Topping, for the murder of Captain Benjamin Johnson and Henry Cannon, of the schooner Brave. They were brought to this town and lodged in jail on the 10th instant, by Constable Topping and John Larmore, Esq. They confess that the captain and Cannon were both killed and thrown overboard.

The other two parties now at large are named George Baily and Frank Rounds. We learn that one of these parties has been seen in Accomac county, Va. and it is supposed that both of them are still lurking in that county.—*Somerset Herald.*

The Herald of Tuesday, says:—It was rumored here yesterday that another piracy had been perpetrated in our waters. Captain Bramble, belonging to Dorchester county, whilst asleep in his berth, was aroused by a noise as of weighing anchor, and on getting up to ascertain the fact, found the cabin door closed. This arousing his suspicion, he seized his pistols and forced his way out. The negro at the helm made a rush at him with a handspike, when he fird, killing the negro instantly. The other negroes, five in number, also made at him, and he killed them all save one, who asked for mercy. The captain secured him and made him steer the vessel up to Cambridge, where he delivered himself and the darkey up to the authorities. It is supposed that they intended to get the vesssls underway and then kill the captain for his money.

The Impeachment Trial.

We continue our record of the Impeachment of the President.

The bad weather to-day (Friday the 10th) had the effect to cause a great falling off in the attendance on the impeachment trial.

When the court was opened, Mr. Curtis resumed his argument from the point where he left off yesterday, and spoke until about half past two. His argument altogether, yesterday and to-day, occupied about five hours in delivery. It shows for itself, and any word of commendation would be utterly superfluous.

General Thomas, the first witness on the part of the defense, was then placed on the stand. His testimony was very interesting. Mr. Butler objecting to the reciting of certain conversations between the President and General Thomas, but the Senate, by a very large majority, decided to receive it.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says:—The proceedings in the impeachment trial on Saturday made very little progress, most of the time being taken up in discussion of the admissibility of evidence proposed to be offered by the counsel for the President, which was objected to by the managers on the part of the House Gen. Butler especially. General Lorenzo Thomas first corrected his testimony of the preceding day, he having inadvertently made it the 21st of February instead of the 22d that he received the letter from Mr. Stanton declining to give up the office of Secretary of War, and having also stated that the President told him to go on and take "possession," whereas the President's words were "take charge of the office." There was much badgering of the witness by General Butler, as on the day previous, and useless impertinencies amounting to trifling.

General Sherman was called to the stand immediately afterwards, when, from the outset, objections were interposed to every form of question asked him with the view of bringing out the conversations which took place between the President and himself when he was, on two different occasions, the 25th and the 31st of January, tendered the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*. The purpose of the defense was to show the "intent" of the President at that time, and that he had declared to General Sherman that his object was to get the matter before the courts. But this the managers did not want done, basing their objections on its being antecedent conversations. The Chief Justice, however, thought the proof of a conversation occurring before the transaction better evidence of the *intent* of an act than conversation occurring after the transaction, and ruled in favor of its admission, but was overruled by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 22. To every possible form afterwards in which the counsel endeavored to bring out light on this subject, objection was made and sustained by the Senate, the Chief Justice being overruled a second time by a vote of 29 to 23. On an inquiry propounded by Senator Henderson, "Did the President, in tendering to you the office of Secretary of War, express to you the object of so doing?" the vote was yeas 25, nays 27.

General Sherman was again called to the stand on Monday to reply to a question put by Senator Johnson, and the counsel for the President took legitimate advantage of this opportunity to slip in a question; then several more were propounded by Senators, on allowing all of which the yeas and nays were called, and most of them were admitted, but by very close votes.

In this way much of the valuable testimony of General Sherman, which Messrs. Butler & Co. fondly imagined they had shut out, was introduced. General Sherman was very straightforward and manly in his replies, and completely vindicated the President from the charges of having attempted to improperly use him, and from any design to use force in the removal of Mr. Stanton. It is probable that the defense will follow the suggestion of General Sherman, and introduce his letter to the President, giving his reasons for declining to accept the appointment of Secretary *ad interim*.

The testimony of Mr. Meigs, the clerk of the District Supreme Court, showed that after Judge Cartter got up out of his bed at midnight to issue the warrant for the arrest of Gen. Thomas, he discharged him unconditionally, and no reason was made on the docket. The defense will prove that this was for the express purpose of defeating any attempt to bring the tenure-of-office act before the Supreme Court.

A sharp passage at arms occurred between Senator Johnson, of Md. and Gen. Butler. The latter had the audacity to insinuate that Mr. Johnson, in asking the question of Gen. Sherman, was acting as counsel for the President. The insinuation was indignantly repelled, Gen. Butler apologized, and Mr. Johnson expressed himself satisfied. The President's counsel were not allowed to follow up the questions and bring out Gen. Grant's double-dealing, but it is said that he will yet be put upon the stand, and made to tell his own story. It is understood that Sherman, if permitted, would have testified that the President created the Department of the Atlantic on his recommendation.

The Impeachment trial was adjourned on Tuesday, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Stanbery, counsel for the President. It was resumed on Wednesday, when Mr. Evarts introduced some documentary evidence.

On Thursday the Senate continued to exhibit the equitable spirit in the admission of testimony which it has manifested since extricating itself from its erroneous rulings on last Saturday. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that on such a trial there should be a latitude not obnoxious to technical objections, but although this was tabled, the Senate has recognized the principle set forth by its present line of action. The examination yesterday of the witnesses called for the defence afforded additional exemplification of a disposition to deal fairly and justly in regard to the admission of testimony. The counsel for General Thomas were permitted to state, notwithstanding the persistent objections of Mr. Butler, declarations of the President to them, showing that his intent was to test the legality of General Thomas' appointment in the courts. Mr. Cox testified that he was employed professionally by the President, in the presence of General Thomas, for that purpose, and Mr. Merrick, another of the counsel for General Thomas, that, after the arrest of General Thomas, he went to the President's, at General Thomas' suggestion, and that Mr. Stanberry, in the presence of the President, advised immediate action to take the question to the courts. At every turn of the evidence the intent of the President to bring the subject to a judicial decision is made more and more apparent. It is a matter of congratulation that, in the admission of this testimony, the Senate evinces a disposition not to be governed by the Old Bailey practice of Mr. Butler.

THE KENT CO. RAILROAD.—The *Cecil Democrat* of Saturday last says:—A subject of less vitality would long have been given up in disgust under the influence of such conflicting views and contending interests that have beset and surrounded the scheme to give Kent county the benefit of railroad communication. No two parties seem able to agree on a point of beginning or a terminus, nor can two agree upon the particular locality that the general welfare would require the road to traverse. The natural result has been that a dozen different projects have been considered, and almost adopted, to have in turn the imprint of failure stamped upon them. One of the most fruitful sources of contention has been the question where a junction with the Delaware Railroad should be made. It was first purposed to have the connexion at Townsend, and thus save the expense of building two or three additional miles of road, by having it run through bogs and swamps, much of the way. The people of Sassafras and Warweik oppose this scheme, and favor Middletown for a terminus. Many meetings have been held, and propositions submitted tending to secure this result. It was at one time virtually agreed on the part of the management that the road should go to Middletown, if the residents along the line would subscribe $50,000. This demand was subsequently increased to sixty and afterwards to seventy thousand dollars. Each of these demands was in turn complied with, and finally it was supposed to have been fixed, on Friday of last week, that the road would certainly go to Middletown. As this would cause it to traverse several miles of the lower part of this county, and would redound greatly to the advancement of that section and particularly to the improvement of the village of Warwick, we have a share of the local regret that this last measure is still very insecure of fulfilment.

CONGRESS AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, April 12, says:—It has been very generally published that Congress will take a recess of ten days about the time of the Chicago convention. The matter has been talked of, but the proposition meets with little favor in the Senate, and there is no prospect of that body concuring in it. Doubtless so many members of the House will go to Chicago as to leave that branch without a quorum, and the Senate, whichis always behind the House in business, will have a chance to catch up.

The truth is that none of the big work of the session, such as the finances, the tax and the tariff, has yet been entered upon. Senator Sherman has solemnly warned the majority in Congress that they dare not go before the people in the next Presidential election without having devised some acceptable system in regard to the finances and the public debt, and the question of internal taxation is one of scarcely less importance. Then the fight on the tariff will be more bitter than ever this year. The impeachment trial will probably last this month out, so that it will be the first of May before the regular business can be resumed. Most of the large appropriation bills are yet to be acted upon. From this it will be readily seen that there is plenty before Congress to keep it hard at work for three months to come without taking recesses to attend political conventions.

"Data," in his despatch to the Baltimore sun says:—General Butler, desired to have General Grant subpenaed as a witness before the Senate, but General Logan objected, charging that General Butler's purpose was to enable the counsel for the President to "tear him to pieces," as it is expressed.

To prevent Butler from carrying out this design, a resolution was offered and adopted by the managers, that no witness should be called until authority for the same shall first be obtained by a vote of the managers. The report of a reconciliation between Generals Grant and Butler is entirely unfounded.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES.—The New York World is compiling an appalling record of recent suicides gleaned from but one day's exchanges from all parts of the country, clearly showing that the suicide mania is now epidemic. They appear largely to predominate in the West. The writer tells us, however, "that as many as twelve or fifteen suicides have occurred in New York city within as many days, and in the aggregate of the cases there and elsewhere the majority of the self-murderers are women. The causes of these suicides are various, some being from ill-success in business, some from intemperance, both male and female; some from domestic infelicity, others from insanity, ill-health, etc.

Mr. A. G. Riddle has entered his appearance as counsel for Mr. Stanton in the suit for damages against him by Adjutant General Thomas for false arrest and imprisonment, and entered a plea of not guilty. Messrs. Merrick & Co. counsel for plaintiff, have joined issue, and the case will probably be down for trial at the May term. The damages are laid at $150,000.

The Louisville Journall don't think Ben. Wade a man of sufficient polish to fill the Presidential chair. It says of him that he is "the coarsest of the many coarse men whom the vicissitudes of the times have thrown into Congress."

Items of News.

A fearful accident occurred on Wednesday on the Erie Railroad, thirteen miles west of Port Jervis. Four rear cars, one of them a sleeping car, in passing over a broken rail were thrown off the track and precipitated down a steep embankment of jagged rocks. The cars at the time were full of passengers, of whom thirteen were instantly killed and fifty wounded. The passenger cars were broken to pieces, and the sleeping car, in which the passengers had all retired to rest, caught fire and was entirely consumed. The dead and wounded were taken to Port Jervis and properly cared for.

The murder of the Hon. D'Arcy McGee continues to be the chief topic of discussion in the Canadian journals. Mrs. McGee has refused to accept the address of condolence from the St. Patrick's Society, as she thinks it primarily responsible for the murder of her husband.

The evidence against Whelan as the actual assassin of Mr. McGee accumulates. Three of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of complicity have turned Queen's evidence against Whelan, whose guilt, it is said, is almost clearly established. The trial is to take place during the present week.

A whale thirty-three feet long and sixteen feet in circumference was taken in San Erancisco bay lately by an adventurous crew of shipcarpenters, who borrowed a boat and apparatus from a whaling bark in the harbor. The carcass was hauled into a shipyard, a temporary inclosure erected, and six or seven hundred dollars realized by it, besides which it was expected that about twenty barrels of oil would be made when the work of "cutting in" was accomplished.

A special dispatch from Ottawa, Upper Canada, states that Whelan, who has been arrested on the charge of having assassinated Mr. D'Arcy McGee, and against whom the evidence is said to be very strong, belonged to a Fenian Lodge at Quebec, and subsequently to a New York Circle. It is also stated that a plot to blow up with nitro-glycerine both Houses of the Canadian Parliament has been discovered, and has produced the most intense anxiety.

Elizabeth Keckley is a colored person who has written a book, or procured one to be written. Elizabeth professes to have been, just before the war a confidential servant of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and since to have occupied the same position towards Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. These several confidences she publishes to whom it may concern. "Behind the Scenes," is the title of the book, which is now in press, and Carleton is the publisher of it.

The cable having announced that Dr. Livingston, the great African Explorer, has at length been heard from through a letter written by himself to a friend in England, the world will be rejoiced to hear of the safety of this intrepid traveler, who has been buried from sight for over a year, and regarding whose death we have had such positive statements.

The movement of trade from the West to the Atlantic seaboard is again resuming its old channel by the way of the Mississippi river, Shipments of grain from various points in the Mississippi Valley to New Orleans, whence they come to the Atlantic ports, are constantly reported, and New Orleans factors are greatly rejoiced at the increase of prosperity the new current gives to that city.

A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Michigan, on the 9th inst. by the burning of the steamer Sea Bird; thirty persons perished in the flames, but two being saved. The fire occurred about thirty miles from Chicago; there were ten ladies among the passengers, all of whom perished in the flames.

Priscilla Bradley, a white woman, was tried at Salisbury, Maryland, last week, on the charge of causing the death of the infant son of Joseph E. Lynch, by putting strychnine into bread eaten by the child. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea. The Central Pacific crosses the Sierra 7,042 feet above tidewater, or 1,000 feet higher than the famous Mt. Cenis road over the Alps. There are fifteen tunnels on this route.

Several of the judges of the election held in Frederick county, Md. in 1866, have been fined $50 each for refusing to receive the votes of certain parties who presented their ballots on the day of election.

Hon. James Guthrie was stricken with paralysis at Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday of last week, and serious fears of the result are entertained by his family and friends.

A boiler in the puddling mill of the Pennsylvania Iorn Company exploded yesterday at Danville, killing one man, mortally injuring four and seriously wounding nine.

The Toronto and Montreal banks have exported $120,000 in American silver, in order to lessen the inconvenience occasioned by the excessive quantity now in circulation in Canada.

The Sandwich Islanders are about to erect a monument in honor of Captain Cook, as a slight atonement for the conduct of their forefathers in eating him.

The Massachusetts Homœpathic Medical Society refused on Wednesday, to admit Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M. D. to membership, on account of her sex.

There are from 4,000 to 6,000 Chinese residents in San Francisco, and in the State of California from 40,000 to 60,000.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg on the first of July next.

Fears are entertaiaed at the Mexican capital of an invasion from Sonora, Lower California, and Sinaloa, by Americans.

Great Britain used more than twenty thousand tons of sugar last year in the manufacture of beer.

Charles Dickens will leave New York in the Cunard steamer Russia, on April 23d.

Stephen J. Meaney, an exiled Fenian head centre, has arrived in New York from England.

General Longstreet has taken up his residence in Huntsville, Alabama.

The sugar crop promises unusually well in Louisiana.

A Hundred Millions Wasted

It is sheer nonsense, says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, truly. It is cruelty to the laboring masses north, in the Republican party, to waste their means in an endeavor to enslave the Southern white men. To do it costs the North at least one hundred millions yearly. No man of sense believes we need an army now. We have thousands upon thousands of veterans; drilled soldiers all over the country, and in case of danger from abroad could raise an army four times as large as we should want to repel invasion. It is, therefore, folly to keep up an army to sustain a party in power that seeks to put the negro over the white man in the South. The Democratic party will guarantee to give every man freedom and quiet in the South without the cost of a dollar to the government. Away with your army and Freedmen's Bureau—let the people govern themselves. Every farm in Delaware has been mortgaged by the Radical party. Let us cut down the interest on these mortgages, at least, if we can save it from the useless sources mentioned below. We clip the following from the money columns of the *Ledger, says the Delaware Gazette*:

It is sheer nonsense to take off taxes and not reduce the expenditures. There are several wasteful measures now before Congress. The estimated expenses of the War Department for the year are put down at one hundred and twenty millions! The requistions on the Department last month were exceedingly heavy, a fact fresh in the face of Congress, inviting that body to a severe purging of estimates which should be reduced thirty-three if not fifty per cent. The estimated expenditures of the Navy have been brought down in even greater proportion, and if the appropriations go through in that shape it is believed that no interest of the country that that branch of the Government is expected to serve will suffer. Talk as members may, it will remain as a fact that every dollar of expenditure is a dollar of taxation and something more. The Secretary of the Treasury has interposed objection to the bill just passed, warning Congress against it, as calculated to render the Treasury short of means to meet its liabilities. Congress, heedless of this warning, have, however, passed the bill in a revised shape, and the advance step thus taken, to the extent that it lessens taxation, can only be maintained by a determined demand on the part of the taxpayers from their representatives that the appropriations shall be lessened. The current revenues of the Government show a heavy deficit in the amount as compared with last year, and though this has occured in advance of the tax repeal, it will no doubt hereafter be used as a reason for restoring what has been taken off, and perhaps, also, made an argument for the imposition of additional taxes. There are all sorts of leeches about the Treasury whose movements require close watching. As the industry of the country has to supply the means to pay all expenditures, those that are necessary and proper, as well as those that are not, let each voter hold his immediate representative directly responsible for every dollar of expenditure, and make him feel that it is through his agency that the charge is brought home to the taxpayer's door for payment.

A NATIVE GRAND JUROR.—Mr. J. N. Black of Charlestown in this county, has served on the Grand Jury for the last 25 years, being summoned at some term of Court by every Sheriff, except one, that has held the office in this co. during that period. The peculiarity of this case is that he has invariably been drawn as a Grand Juror, in no single instance serving as a Petit Juror. The same peculiar fortune attended his father whose name—John Nelson—the son bears. We doubt whether another freak of fortune so singular has ever been recorded.—*Cecil Whig.*

Democratic Gains in New Jersey.

Mr. O'Neil, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Jersey City, on Tuesday last, by 886 majority—a gain of 971.

In Bergen Mr. Hamilton, democrat, was elected—a democratic gain. The democrats elect seven out of twelve aldermen—a gain of seven.

In Hudson City the democrats have a thousand majority—a gain of 500.

Hoboken gives a democratic majority, with a gain of four or five hundred.

SECRETARY SEWARD.—Mr. Thurlow Weed makes an important announcement in the New York Commercial, to the effect that no considerations whatever could induce Mr. Seward to remainin office a single day after Mr. Johnson is removed, if removed he is to be, by the impeachment court. The importance of the statement consists in the general belief that when Mr. Seward goes all his custom-house, postoffice and internal revenue appointees will have to go too.

The Arkansas Republicans send word to Washington, that their U. S. Senators, and a member of the lower House will present themselves for admission this week, with evidence that Arkansas has been *fully reconstructed* by complying with all the terms of the law.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Twenty thousand dollars were on Wednesday paid into the sub-treasury in New York, having been bequeathed to the nation by the late Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, California, to help to pay off the national debt.

General Nagle and six other Fenians sailed from Cork, Ireland, Thursday, for the United States. They were released by the Elglish Government on condition that they will never return to that country.

An attempt was made by certain negroes in New Orleans Wednesday night to murder Judge Ogden, formerly of the Supreme Bench of Louisiana.

At the charter election in Albany, New York on Tuesday, the Democrats carried the city by two thousand majority.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six monhts $15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Foreign News.

Cable despatches from Barcelona, Spain, via London, report that the whole country is in an excited state. Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Catalonia. The latest despatches received from the scene of the war in South America at Lisbon deny the report of the capture of Ascunsion by the Brazillian fleet, and states that after the battle with the Paraguayan gunboats the fleet returned to Curupaity.

The situation of General Lopez is not so critical as has been reported. The Paraguayans claim that their gunboats obtained a decided success over the Brazillian iron clads in the recent naval fight. The casualties were heavy on both sides, but no accurate report has been received.

The Earl of Cardigan, who died in England a few days ago, was the leader of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

George Francis Train still continues an inmate of the Dublin City Marshalsea, detained at the suit of the Ebbu Vale Iron Company.

CRISFIELD.—This place, formerly called Somers' Cove, is the southern terminus of the Peninsular Rail Road. It is situated on little Annamessex river, about five miles from its mouth. This river empties into Tangier Sound. It is navigable for large vessels and affords harbor for hundreds of boats. The first building erected was a depot for the cars, situated on a long platform or pier, extending midway the river. At or near the depot, erected also on piles, stand three large oyster packing establishments, two well stocked stores, ticket office, custom house, and other minor edifices. There is, also, an engine house, three hotels, drug store, dwellings, &c. Town lots have been laid out and are selling rapidly. It is a fact that no business has ever been started at Crisfield that has not met with success. Indeed it is aptly styled the Chicago of the Eastern Shore.

Advices from Hayti report a bloody battle near Gonaives, in which the Government forces were defeated. The Cacos after their victory re-took several towns and captured the enemy's artillery and a number of prisoners.

Eastern cheese made in copper vessels is poisoning people in Illinois.

Grasshoppers are coming out in swarms in some parts of Iowa.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, in Chester, Pa. by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. George Elliott to Miss Sophia Guthrie, both of Stanton, Delaware.

At New Castle, April 2d, by Rev. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Joseph Steaman to Miss Julia W. Brookfield, both of this county.

In Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Charles Breck, Joseph Ogram to Louisa, daughter of William F. Thompson, Esq. all of New Castle county.

DIED.

At his residence, in Pencader Hundred, near Glasgow, on the 4th inst. Nathan T. Boulden, in the 50th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 75
Corn yellow	1 12
" white	1 08
Oats	77@80
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed	8 50
Butter	45@50 cts. ℔ lb
Eggs	22 cts ℔ dozen
Turkeys	18@20 cts. ℔ lb
Geese	16@18 " "
Ducks	16@18 " "
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	15@16 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	18@20 " "
Sides	14@16 " "
Shoulders	13@15 " "
Potatoes	1 10@1 25 ℔ bush

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 80
Corn	1 18
Oats	85@ 87
Flour	$13 25@13 75

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 80@2 88
Corn, new yellow	1 22
Oats	92@93

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affections.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Mishler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism.

Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m

GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

This thorough bred trotting Horse will stand for Mares the ensuing season. Insurance, one mare, $30, two mares $38 each, three mares $26 each, four or more mares $25 each.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS.

March 14—3m

JUST received a new lot of Mackerel, Shad and Herring, to be sold low.

Feb 28 NAUDAIN & BRO.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after SUNDAY, April 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

Train leaving Crisfield 2.45 A. M. will run every morning, except Monday. All other Trains Sundays excepted.

	NORTH.		
Leave Crisfield,	2 45 A. M.		7 30 A. M.
" Marion,			8 00
" Kingston,			8 20
" Westover,			8 45
" Princess Anne,	3 30		9 20
" Eden			9 45
" Forktown			10 05
" Salisbury	4 05		10 30
" Delmar			10 45
" Laurel	4 30		11 05
" Seaford	4 45		11 30
" Bridgeville	5 00		11 50
" Greenwood			12 00 M.
" Farmington			12 15 P. M.
" Harrington	5 30	7 00	12 35
" Felton		7 15	12 50
" Plymouth		7 20	1 00
" Canterbury		7 20	1 00
" Wil. Grove		7 25	1 05
" Camden		7 35	1 15
" Dover	6 05	7 50	1 30
" Moorton		8 05	1 45
" Brenford		8 10	1 55
" Smyrna		8 05	1 50
" Clayton	6 30	8 20	2 05
" Sassafras R'd		8 25	2 10
" Blackbird		8 35	2 20
" Townsend		8 40	2 30
" Middleto'n	7 05	9 00	2 45
" Mt Pleasant		9 10	2 55
" St Georges		9 25	3 10
" Bear		9 35	3 25
" New Castle	7 45	9 55	3 45
Arrive Wilm.	8 03 A. M.	10 15	4 05
" Philad'a	9 30 "	11 45 A. M.	5 40 P.M.
" Baltimore	1 15 P. M	1 15 P. M.	8 00 "

	SOUTH.			
Leave Philad'a	8 30 A. M.	3 30 P. M.	5 00 P. M.	
" Baltimore	7 25	2 15	2 15	
" Wilm	10 10	5 05	6 30	
" New Castle	10 30	5 25	6 50	
" Bear	10 50		7 15	
" St Georges	11 00		7 30	
" Mt Pleasant	11 15		7 40	
" Middleto'n	11 35	6 15	8 00	
" Townsend	11 45		8 10	
" Blackbird	11 50		8 15	
" Sassafras	12 00 M.		8 25	
" Clayton	12 05 P. M.	6 40	8 30	
Arrive Smyrna	12 15	6 50	8 40	
Leave Brenford	12 10		8 35	
" Moorton	12 20		8 45	
" Dover	12 40	7 10	9 05	
" Camden	12 50		9 15	
" Wil. Grove	1 05		9 20	
" Canterbury	1 10		9 30	
" Plymouth	1 10		9 30	
" Felton	1 20		9 35	
" Harrington	1 40	7 55	9 50 P. M.	
" Farmington	1 55			
" Greenwood	2 05			
" Bridgeville	2 15	8 20		
" Seaford	2 35	8 40		
" Laurel	2 55	8 55		
" Delmar	3 10			
" Salisbury	3 40	9 30		
" Forktown	4 00			
" Eden	4 15			
" Prin. Anne	4 50	10 00		
" Westover	5 10	10 10		
" Kingston	5 30			
" Marion	5 45			
Arrive Crisfield	6 05 P. M.	10 45 P. M.		

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 12 05 P. M.—and on Mondays at 7 45 A. M. Leave Philadelphia 12 00 M. and Wilmington 1 10 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11 45 A. M. 6. 15 and 8 10 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2.10 P. M. to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South. Also, train will leave Smyrna at 6. 15 A. M. Sundays and Mondays excepted, to connect with express, and return leaving Clayton at 6 45 A. M.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 2 45 A. M., and Wilmington going South at 5 05 P. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

E. Q. SEWALL,

April 18. Superintendent Delaware R. R.

NAUDAIN & BROTHER

OF THE WELL KNOWN

CHEAP CORNER,

OFFER to the public a most desirable stock of Dry Goods, which they purchased before the advance, and will sell at a small profit, Wamsasutta, Williamsville, and all leading makes of bleached and brown Muslins, 5-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, and a fine Stock of Prints fast colors at 12½ cents. An attractive line of

Dress Goods,

Consisting of Alpacas, Poplins, Mohairs and Wool De Lains, and a nice stock of

WHITE GOODS.

We have a fine stock of Spring

CLOTHS, COATINGS,

and fancy CASSIMERES,

which we make a specialty.

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

Just receiving sewed and pegged BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies and Misses Button and Congress Gaiters, from the manufacturers, all to be sold at small advance.

CARPETS, STRAW MATTINGS AND COCOA MATS.

A full line WALL PAPER, at city prices.

Mackerel, Herring and Shad, always on hand.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS A CALL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. ☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.

April 18—1y Middletown.

LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

IF you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

J. M. HORNING'S,

ONE DOOR WEST OF ROBERT'S STOVE AND TIN HOUSE.

Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerrotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A proff will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.

James H. Frazer, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq.

Jan. 4—y.

Whann's Super Phosphate,

RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate.

Croasdale's Super Phosphate,

HEWES' SUPER PHOSPHATE,

COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE,

BERGER & BUTZ'.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

PACIFIC GUANO,

RODUNDA GUANO.

SCHUYLKILL LIME,

WRIGHTSVILLE LIME,

CHESTER VALLEY LIME.

LODI POUDRETTE.

FOR SALE BY

April 11. E. T EVANS.

U. S. Direct Tax upon Real Estate.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, DOVER, DEL. April 1st. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment List of Direct Tax assessed upon Real Estate, under the Act approved August 5th, 1861, has been delivered to me by the Assessor of the District of Delaware, and that the said taxes are due and payable. George B. Money, Esq. the Deputy Collector of Division No. 2. comprising, White Clay Creek, New Castle, Red Lion, Pencader, St. George's, and Appoquinimink Hundred, in New Castle county and State of Delaware, will be at the following places, and times, for the purpose of receiving the said taxes, viz:

At New Castle, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 15th, 16th and 17th.

At Newark, on Monday and Tuesday, April 20th, and 21st.

At Glasgow, on Thursday and Friday, April 23rd, and 24th.

At Delaware City, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, April 25th, 27th, and 28th.

At Odessa, on Thursday, April 30th, and Friday and Saturday, May 1st, and 2nd.

At Middletown, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4th, 5th, and 6th.

At Townsend, Friday and Saturday, May 8th, and 9th.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12, M. and from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. B. DAY, Collector,
1st. District of Delaware.

N. B.—Promptness in Payment is absolutely necessary, to save trouble to the Collector, and cost to the Tax-payers. C. H. B. D.

April 4th.—4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend, for the purpose of settling with the SCHOOL COMMITTEES of the respective counties as follows:

At Georgetown, Sussex county, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of April.

At Dover, Kent County, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of April.

At New Castle, New Castle county, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of May.

To avoid confusion and the detention of Committees over one day, settlements will be made with the districts in the following order:

FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.—April 13th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; April 14th, 31 to 60, inclusive; April 15th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive; April 16th, Nos. 91 to 120, inclusive; April 17th, Nos. 121 and upwards.

FOR KENT COUNTY.—April 27th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; April 28th, Nos. 31 to 60, inclusive; April 29th, Nos. 60 to 90 inclusive; April 30th, Nos. 91 and upwards.

FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—May 11th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; May 12th, Nos. 31 to 60, inclusive; May 13th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive.

ROBERT LAMBDEN,
April 4-tf Auditor of Accounts.

BLACKSMITHING AND Wheelwrighting.

THE undersigned have commenced the above business in Middletown, corner of Main and Anderson streets, and solicit a share of the public patronage. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed. The Blacksmithing will be conducted by John C. Vandenbraak, and the Wheelrighting department by Leauby & Lee.

Wagon, Plow and all kinds of country work and Coach Smithing, done to order.

☞ Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Special attention given to the repairing of Reapers and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

JOHN C. VANDENBRAAK,
LEAUBY & LEE.

April 11th, 1868—3mo

SPRING OPENING.

Mrs. S. M. atch,

ANNOUNCES to the ladies of Middletown and vicinity, that she has just returned from New York, with the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c.

☞ Constantly on hand the celebrated Grover and Baker Sewing Machines.

April 11-tf

TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

DR. T. J. KINDELBERGER'S latest improved patent.

Double Centre-Vent Buckeye

TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

Patented November 4th, 1862, and July 11th, 1865. WM. H. SPRATT, Millwright,
Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md.

April 11, 1868—1y GENERAL AGENT.

FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN

Look to Your Interest,

AND BUY THE WHEELER and MELICK Threshing Machines, (of Albany, New York,) acknowledged by all to be the best in use and for sale by

A. J. MICHENER, Genl. Agent.
West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md.

All Machines Warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Repairs constantly on hand.

Also Agent for the Keystone Clover Huller.

April, 11-3m

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

IMPERVIOUS TO WATER AND STEAM AND PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF. Forming a solid sheet of Slate, without seam or joint, large as the surface covered. Light, durable and cheap. Send for a pamphlet giving full particulars.

Orders for roofing promptly attended to.

ROBERT ATKINSON,
No. 5 West Fourth St. Wilmington, Del.

April 4-3m

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
April 4-tf Founders and Machinists.

TO RENT.

A FIRST Class STORE HOUSE, in Fredericktown. Apply to Mrs. C. J. Osborne,
April 4-3t Post Office, Cecilton, Md.

W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

☞ G O O D S ☜

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,

PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,

AND LOW PRICES

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKIN'S "own make" of "Keystone Skirts," are the best and cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

Our own make of Union Skirts, Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50, Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2 00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

Our own make of Champion Skirts are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fasteuings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states, at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come, or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed. Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 ARCH STREET, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS.

March 14—4m

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, March 9th, 1868.

Upon the application of James Ginn, and William S. Cleaver, Administrators of William Ginn, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased: it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrators aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, reqniring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

(L. S.) Given under the hand and Seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

R. C. FRAIM, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrators on or before March 9th, 1869, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES GINN,
WILLIAM S. CLEAVER,
Administrators.

Address—Head of Sassafras, Kent Co. Md.

March 14—2m

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del., respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.

January 4, 1868—1y

THE WORLD'S

Combined Mower & Reaper,

THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE ECONOMY

Wood Tooth Self-Delivering Hay and Grain Rake.

For Sale by - - - - - - - J. T. BUDD.

ORDERS are being received for the above new and superior machinery, and a limited number only can be supplied this season. Send your orders at once. Call and examine them.

☞ Agents for Economy Rake wanted, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

March 7—tf

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County:

GENTLEMEEN:—At the request of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle County. Pledging myself to give a hearty and an undivided support to the successful Nominee.

EDMUND B. FRAZER

Wilmington, February 17, 1868—tn

BLACKSMITH'S COAL. For sale by
E. T. EVANS.

April 11, 1868.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

☞ FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. ☜

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

January 25—1y

THERE IS NO

R MANURE

SO PERMANENT AS

A ☞ RAW BONES, ☜

FROM WHICH IS MADE

W WHANN'S

RAW BONE Super-Phosphate.

Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free from Adulteration.

B

O Established as an excellent Fertilizer by years of constant use, and highly recommended by all who have used it as

N A Great Crop Producer,

AND PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.

Every Farmer Should Use It.

E S FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

WALTON, WHANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wilmington, Del.

E. T. EVANS. AGENT,

Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.

The Excelsior Stump Extractor,

MANUFACTURED BY

AVIS & THOMPSON,

PENNSGROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.

4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one.

Price, made in a substantial manner, $20.

Individual rights $6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge. Mar 7—1m

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—I again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle county, pledging myself to give a hearty and undivided support to the successful nominee.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Newark, February 22, 1861—tn

To the Voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by many friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for the county of New Castle, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JACOB RICHARDSON.

Wilmington, February 22, 1868—tn

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for Sale about 50,000 No. 1 OSAGE ORANGE Quicks. Apply to
R. R. COCHRAN.

April 11-tf

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of MACKEREL HERRING, and MESS SHAD, in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts. For sale at the lowest market rates.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

March 21.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Building, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Cornices, Stair Rods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell *always as low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.*

THE MOTTO OF THE HOUSE
CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

March 7, 1068—1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Thos. B. McConaughey's

PATENT CORN DROPPER.

THIS Dropper will positively save one-half the time over the old way of dropping corn.

It will drop right in the cross.

It can be set to average any number of grains desired to a hill.

It can be regulated to scatter the corn more or less in the hill, or drop it all in a close bunch if desired. In windy weather this Dropper is just the thing needed, as the corn cannot be blown about while dropping.

All who have used these Droppers agree in the opinion that the corn comes up more regularly after them, and there is less re-planting to do, because they drop a more regular number of grains to a hill, and every grain is sure to be in the cross, where they are covered alike.

Every Dropper will be warranted to do all that is herein claimed for them, or they will be taken back and the money refunded.

Price $2,25.

☞ Please read the following certificates from some of the most eminent farmers of Delaware:

NEAR SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL. *March* 13, 1866.

This is to certify that I have used for several years McConaughey's Patent Corn Dropper, and I am convinced every farmer would find it greatly to his interest to own one. B. T. BIGGS.

MIDDLETOWN, MARCH 15, 1866.

THOMAS B. MCCONAUGHEY:—After three years' experience in dropping our corn with your Patent Corn Dropper, we have found their use to be a great saving to us over the old way of dropping, with better satisfaction in the manner in which they do their work, and we think we have had less re-planting to do since we have been using them. R. A. Cochran, Jr., J. F. Wilson, B. F. Hanson, R. R. Cochran, William Wilson, W. A. Cochran, W. Green.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, having used Thomas B. McConaughey's Patent Corn Droppers, have found them, after trial, to be a valuable and labor-saving invention. We think farmers will find it to their interest to use them. Wm. Reybold, Wm. Knotts, C. Tatman, Jr. J. A. Reynolds, Jr. W. Flinthane, Merit Hubbell, James Kanely, Jr. Jos. T. Griffith, B. Gibbs, N. T. Sevil, J. R. Hoffecker, R. T. Cochran, J. W. Crawford, J. J. Lockwood, Thos. S. Merrett, S. W. Stewart, T. Carlisle, George G. Kerr, R. D. Melvin, J. Stewart, George Derrickson, W. R. Lockwood, Wm. D. Cornog, T. B. Nivine, Wm. N. Wilson, O. Crow, Samuel Rambo, T. Murphy, Calvin Jones, John C. Spear, Wm. S. Mote, C. P. Cochran, B. F. Kanely, Joseph Griffith.

For sale by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS, Agents,
March 7—3m Middletown, Del.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price $56 per ton 2,000 lbs. Liberal discount to dealers. It has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S, Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by
WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Also, by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
March 7 Middletown, Del.

POUDRETTE.

EIGHTEEN YEARS FAIR TRIAL!

THERE is no better Manure in the market for all kinds of Crops. POUDRETTE at 50 cents per bushel, or $26 per ton, delivered at Railroad and Steamboat Depots, in Philadelphia. Manufactory—Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia; Peysson's Farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury Railroad.

DEALERS.—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO. 4th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Seed and Agricultural Implement Dealers generally. Office—420 Library street, back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal DISCOUNT to Dealers.

March 14,—2-m

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the following year, we are now prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and the public in general in the assortment and prices of our usual large line of well selected Goods, consisting in part as follows:

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG

FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, New Market R R. Pacific and Salmon Falls

Heavy Brown Shirtings.

Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown Sheetings.

Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Oriental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints; besides a full assortment of the best makes American Printed Delaines.

☞ A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY KERSEYS at the old price.

An unusually large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Balmoral Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Over Shoes, Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmorals and Over Shoes.

A Full Assortment of Groceries,

Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which we offer at the very lowest market rates, and cordially invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble whatever to show our goods.

The credit system having been recently reduced among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms hereafter will be SIX MONTHS CREDIT, OR FIVE PER CENT OFF FOR CASH on all sums over $1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Febuary 8 Middletown.

BENJAMIN F. MAY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent " "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester " "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester " "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany " "
John V. L. Eindlay, Esq., of Washington " "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll " "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's " "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert " "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

January 4, 1868—6m

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement—the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify

Select Poetry.

SPRING.

Now comes the Spring from southern lands,
And looking upward from the sod,
Sits Nature, holding empty hands,
For fresh replenishing from God.

The birds now sing on every spray,
That late had not one song of hope—
To sing of love on lovely day,
Is clearly all their vocal scope.

The brooks, too, warble as they run,
They sing together, brook and bird,
And always in such unison,
'Tis often doubtful which is heard.

And ever with each other play
The fleecy clouds in highest sphere,
As through the dreary winter-day
They wept together, tear for tear.

Soft winds prevail, sweet scents are rife,
And every day fresh germs doth bring;
More than a match for Death is Life,
More than a match for Winter—Spring.

Public Affairs.

Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association.

DOVER, April 7, 1868.

The Association met, according to adjournment, at two o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by the President.

The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Fulton moved the adoption of certain rules of order, which were discussed by Messrs. Bradford, Townsend and Fulton, and disagreed to.

Mr. Todd, from the Committee on Consignments and Sales, stated that the subject of cart hire from Jersey City to New York had been receiving attention; but that no definite result had yet been reached; but the committee expected to make a satisfactory arrangement by which this charge should not be made.

Dr. Ridgely, Chairman of the Executive Committee, laid certain correspondence with the railroad officers, in regard to a reduction of freights south of Dover, before the Association. The proposed modification of the agreement with the railroad companies was discussed by Messrs. Todd, Bradford, Townsend, and Ridgely, when it was unanimously agreed that this association do not agree to any such modification.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Sorden—a member of the Executive Committee—explaining his absence, and asking the association to take action in regard to certain matters therein mentioned.

It being announced that Messrs. Martin and Curry, delegates from the Sussex County Fruit Growers' Society were present, they were, on motion of Mr. Bradford, admitted to seats as corresponding members.

Mr. Bradford moved that the sense of this Association is that "the price per car load of peaches agreed upon shall be collected partly as freight, and partly as a charge by the day for the use of the car."

Mr Todd moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to insist on the payment of freights by consigners at the point of delivery; which was discussed by Messrs. Todd, Ridgely, Bradford, and Townsend, and agreed to.

Dr. Ridgely offered the following resolutions, which were discussed by Messrs. Ridgely, Townsend, Fulton, Bradford, Clayton, and Todd, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure a modification of the Excise Law, so as to allow fruit growers to deduct the original cost of trees and plants in reporting their Income Tax; in other words, to place these articles in the same category with seeds—on the free list.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be prepared and signed by the President and Secretary, and sent to each of our Senators and Representative.

Mr. Bradford moved that when this Association adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the State House on the first Tuesday of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Slaughter, the Association adjourned.

JOHN P. COCHRAN, Pres't.
J. ALEXANDER FULTON, Sec'y.

Life Insurance.

The real value of life insurance has ceased to be a subject of discussion. It is generally recognized, and the practice of providing in this way against the contingencies of the future has become so common as to cease to excite remark, if indeed, among certain classes of society, it has not become rather that the fact of one's not insuring is a subject of curious observation. It is now almost as much a matter of course for persons of moderate means, with growing families dependent upon them for support, to insure their lives, as it is for them to engage in business. It is at once an evidence and a consequence of these facts that the life insurance interest in the United States has grown to be a very important one, involving an immense amount of capital, and affecting the interest of a very large number of persons. It employs the energies and resources of fifty-five native companies, with an aggregate capital of $108,-970,470.89, which insure 349,339 persons, for an amount of risk reaching the enormous sum of $966,864,859.43. A considerable amount of business is also done by foreign companies.

Our leading insurance companies are among the best in the world. Men of undoubted financial ability and integrity are in their management, who have, by calculation based on well established statistics, and the experience of their own and other companies, reduced insurance to a science so nearly exact that they are able to offer extremely liberal terms to those insuring—so liberal in some respects are they, in fact, as to appear astonishing at first sight to a novice. But a little examination will convince any one that they are entirely consistent with sound policy, and with the certainty of an adequate return for the risk.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, of which Erastus Lyman, Esq. is President, and which has long been rated with first-class companies, is rapidly taking a first position as among them. Its success and increase during the last two years have been unparalleled. During 1867, it insured over 10,284 persons for some $32,000,000. These figures, comparing the official reports of January, 1868, place it, in these respects, at the head of all the New York companies but one. The increase during the first two months of the present year has been still more remarkable. During that time it has issued 2000 policies for some $11,000,000, doing an amount of business and showing a rate of increase which bid fair to place it at the head of all the life insurance companies in the United States. The assets of the Company at the beginning of March were nearly $3,-500,000, having increased some $400,-000 since the 1st of January, exclusive of $115,000 paid for losses.

This unexampled success of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company is owing not less nor more to good management than to enlightened liberality of the terms on which it issues its policies.

It is a mutual company. It offers to those insuring, the option of adopting the "cash" or the "note" system. By the former system, the insured pays large premiums, of which he is entitled to have half refunded as a surplus, in addition to the principal, when his policy is paid. By the latter, half of the annual premium is paid by note, the amount of which, with interest, is deducted upon the final settlement of the policy. The former has the advantage that the insured gets the full amount of his policy, and a little more; the latter, that it only requires half the outlay of money in the first place that the other does. The return for the investment is twice as much (lacking a few dollars only) in case of a policy running a short time, and cannot be less in proportion to the amount actually paid out in case of one that runs long.

The Knickerbocker imposes no restrictions upon residence or travel in any of the civilized parts of the United States or Europe, and makes no extra charge on conductors and other men employed upon railroads, or upon officers of first-class sailing vessels and steamers plying between ports of the United States and of Europe. It likewise insures officers of the Army and Navy at precisely the same rates as civilians, providing only that, if the party insured is killed in battle, ten per cent of the amount of the policy shall be deducted. The advantages of this plan over the old one of extra rates, and its admirable fairness for the insured officer, are obvious. The Company secures full indemnity for all the risk it actually runs, while the officer does not have to pay for the additional hazard unless he actually incurs it.

The Knickerbocker makes large dividends to its stockholders, who are the insured, all of which have been obtained from actual profits and never by discounting the future, as is too often done by companies of all kinds. ☞ See advertisement of this Company in the *Transcript*.

A Wonderful Flying Machine.

W. S. Hutchings, of St. Louis, the inventor, has laid his plans before the best æronauts in America, and all pronounce it the only success ever made in ærial navigation—in navigating the air and turning in any direction, at any height, with the pleasure of the navigator. This wonderful invention of navigating the air has been the study of the past century, and has at last been successful. The model has already been built, is twenty-eight inches in height, and works with the utmost ease and upon mechanical and philosophical principles.

In constructing this machine, the laws of gravitation have been well studied.—The large machine now in course of construction measures twenty-eight feet in height with an expansion of twenty-two feet; full weight of the machine 285 lbs. when ready for ærial navigation, capable of carrying with ease in the air 150 lbs. The principle is entirely new, and the inventor claims the compression of hot and cold air in running a caloric engine which is attached to the back.

The body is enclosed in a complete set of mail armor made of vulcanized India rubber and brass, with glass in front, which protects the body and face from the wind. Attached to the engine, and connected by means of a tube passing over the shoulder is a large cylinder containing the compressed air, which is worked with each hand. By this means the navigator can go up or down with ease, and regulates the engine at his own leisure. Attached to the feet, head and cylinder are doubled, inflated wings, some four feet in length; and by means of cords and India rubber valves attached to the fly-wheels of the engine, are two large inflated wings, on the compressed air principle, eighteen feet in length, and which turn with lightning speed in a circular revolution, bearing up the entire machine. Immediately above the engine is attached, by means of cords, a large double inflated parachute, measuring sixty-six feet in circumference, with a tube connecting from the centre with the caloric engine. This is the protection in making the ascension without danger to the æronaut, in case of accident or breaking of the machine. We understand the first trial will take place near this city, with the wonderful feat of jumping out of a Baloon at the height of two thousand feet from the earth; and as the inventor proposes to accomplish this himself he has great confidence in his own invention. If it is a success, ærial navigation is certainly the most useful invention of modern times, outrivaling the telegraph or steam navigation.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

BRICKS.—These are first noticed in the building of the Tower of Babel—"And they said one to another, Go to, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar."—(Gen. xi, 3.) The Greeks used this material. Among the Romans sun-dried or sun-burnt bricks came into use during the republican form of government, and burnt or baked bricks about the time of Julius Cæsar. Alfred the Great first recommended the use of brick to the English people in the construction of their dwellings; but these were thin, and were called wall-tiles. The present mode of making bricks was invented by Sir Nicholas Crisp, in the reign of Charles I, when the size was fixed.

THE ORIGIN OF HYMEN.—Do our readers know the origin of Hymen? If not, here it is: "Hymen was a young man of Athens, obscurely born, but extremely handsome. Falling in love with a lady of rank, he disguised himself in female attire, the better to carry on his amour; as he was on the sea shore celebrating the Eleusinian rites, with his mistress and female companion, a gang of pirates came upon them by surprise, and carried them off to a distant Island, where the pirates got drunk for joy and fell asleep. Hymen then armed the virgins and dispatched the sleeping pirates, when, leaving the two women upon the Island, he sped to Athens, told his adventure, and demanded his beloved in marriage as her ransom,—His request was granted, and so fortunate was the marriage that the name Hymen was ever invoked on all future nuptials, and in progress of time the Grecks enrolled him among their gods.

GOOD MAXIMS.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonnaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—
New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mme. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜
Call and examine, at
D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

TO THE READERS OF The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,

Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.
January 25—m

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGANS.

STIEFF'S PIANOS,—THE BEST NOW MADE.

GOLD MEDAL for the best Pianos manufactured has been awarded for the year 1867, to CHARLES M. STIEFF, examined and pronounced by the best Professors in Baltimore to be the BEST PIANOS, and were in competition with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos.

Stieff's Pianos contain improvements that are not to be in other instruments, and are all made at his extensive Factory and out of the best seasoned material, and warranted for five years.

Call and examine for yourselves. They are sold at lower prices than any other house.

SECOND HAND PIANOS from $50 to $300. Also, PARLOR ORGANS for sale cheap at
STIEFF'S,
No. 7 North Liberty Street,
January 4, 1868. Baltimore.

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
January 11—6m

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co. are hereby notified that an instalment of One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer, on Monday, May 4th, 1868.

By order of the Board,
March 21. J. THOS. BUDD, Sec.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

☞ NAILS AND SPECIALITIES. ☜

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,
VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25—tf

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS, $3,500,000,

POLICIES ISSUED, 1867;	10,3000
INCOME FOR THE YEAR, OVER	$2,000,000
PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS,	$300,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY POLICIES,	$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-HALF, IF DESIRED.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAYS.—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

LIFE INSURANCE, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyer's Physicians, Merchants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay, Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,
Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

ORIGIN

And History of the Books of the Bible,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Bibical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, being in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it.

2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations.

3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work.

4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and a full examination, separately, of the four Gospels.

5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost.

6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Weisse, Gfroerer, Bruno Bauer, F. C. Bauer, Renan, and Schenckel, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day.

7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the fourteen Epistles of Paul. The Catholic and the Apocryphal Epistles. Revelation of St. John, and the Apocryphal Revelations.

8. The Bible Prophets and the Classical Oracles contrasted.

9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological, but is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges, and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts on which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial

Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of	$3 50
Fine Leather Library Binding	4 00
Fine English Half Calf Binding	5 00

Sold by subscription only. Those ordering will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the descriptions in every particular. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnat, O. & St. Louis, Mo.
February 22—4m

PRINCE ALBERT,

THIS celebrated Canadian Stallion will stand for Mares, the ensuing season. INSURANCE.—One colt $20, two colts $18 each, three colts $16 each, four colts $14 each, five or more colts $12 each.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS.
March 14—3m

GEORGE GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.
January 18—3m

FOR SALE.

SUMMER WOOD sold low if immediate delivery is wanted. For considerable lots prices still reduced.
March 7—tf WILLIAM GREEN.

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine.* An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

The Daughter of an Empress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth $2.

Marie Antoinette and Her Son. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Joseph II. and His Court. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 434pp. Cloth, $2.

Berlin and Sans-Souci; or Frederick the Great and His Friends. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

The Merchant of Berlin. Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Family. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2.

Louisa of Prussia and Her Times. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.

I.—THEY ARE INSTRUCTIVE.

"As purely literary works, these historical romances possess a high degree of merit. They read like genuine histories."—*Catholic World.*

"They are correct descriptions of the countries and the people described."—*Herald.*

II.—THEY ARE ENTERTAINING.

"We regard these books as among the best and most entertaining novels of the day."—*Springfield Republican.*

"The reader is at once fascinated and held spellbound until the volume is completed."—*Free Press.*

"There is no dull chapter in it.—*Utica Herald.*

III.—THEY ARE MIRRORS OF THE TIMES.

"No one can peruse them without conceding the author's great skill in grasping and delineating the characters which figure conspicuously in them.

"The study which enables the author to delineate so accurately the emotions and incentives to action which moved men and women of a past age must be close and untiring, and Louisa Muhlbach shows in all of her works a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented."—*Syracuse Journal.*

IV.—THEY ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

"Historically correct, and as entertaining as many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott."—*Providence Herald.*

"Louisa Mulbach must have carefully and diligently studied the secrect histories of the times and countries of which she writes, and her task is done well and effectively."—*Worcester Spy.*

"No Historical Novelist has labored so faithfully and successfully to reproduce a complete picture of past times and events."—*Utica Herald.*

V.—THEY ARE ORIGINAL.

"It has agreeably surprised readers to find a new writer with such constructive genius and knowledge of character as Louisa Muhlbach possesses."—*Public Ledger.*

"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Mundt's reputation as a writer of historic fiction."—*N. Y. Times.*

VI.—THEY ARE FULL OF IMAGINATION.

"She is not only the skillful joiner, but a neat-handed artizan."—*Christian Witness.*

"There is seldom any straining after effect, but it is really wonderful how Madame Mundt manages to sustain and increase the interest to the end."—*City Item.*

"The word-painting of the authoress is much more effective than the best efforts of the engraver."—*Illinois State Register.*

VII.—THEY CONTAIN ANECDOTES OF COURTS.

"Scottish history offered no fresher and more romantic material to the magic working hand of Sir Walter Scott than she finds in the annals of the German courts."—*Evening Gazette.*

"There are not be found anywhere in human annals, unused, such magnificent, such superabundant materials for romance, as clog the chronicles of the Prussian and Austrian courts of the 18th century. By their dress, their manners, their modes of thought, their language, they are almost as much separated from us as if they had lived one thousand years ago."—*Observer.*

VIII.—THEY TELL ABOUT EMPERORS, KINGS, AND QUEENS.

"We learn from her not only how Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, walked and talked in their grand roles, but how they powdered their hair, flirted, and took tea."—*Register.*

"The choice of her subjects exhibitis her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of the facts which the chronicles of the periods afford, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shade of her fiction, with the skill of a consumate artist."—*The Eagle.*

IX.—THE STYLE IS INTERESTING.

"The style of this writer for purity, perspicuity, and elegance, is something greatly to be commended. It is free from imitations, mannerisms, and tricks of every kind."—*The Argus.*

"The translations do justice to the vivid, piquant style of the original; and the story is full of movement and crowded with instructive and entertaining incident."—*The Chicago Post.*

"The interest of the book does not depend upon its character nor its incidents, nor yet on its charming style, but in its general harmony of composition."—*Day Book.*

X.—EVERYBODY IS READING THEM.

"Our people seem to have stopped reading French novels, and English works are complained of as dull. Miss. Muhlbach precisely supplies the public want.

"The novels of Clara Mundt are being read by every one."—*Times.*

"Muhlbach's novel's have a world-wide reputation, and are read with avidity, as fast as issued from the press."—*Springfield Reoublican.*

"They are winning a wide and deserved popularity in this country."—*State Journal.*

Either of the Novels sent free by mail to any adpress on receipt of price.
January 18—1m.

Middletown Furniture Warerooms.

JOSEPH H. ENOS

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment o FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,
Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.
ALSO
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metal ic Cas kets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan.4,tf.

Dr. J. E. REGISTER,

DENTIST,
ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE on North street, two doors above the Odd Fellows' Hall.
February 8, 1868—tf

E. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, &c. carefully and promptly prepared.
Feb 1—tf

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,
Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

E. T. EVANS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN
GRAIN,
LUMBER,
COAL,
BUILDING LIME,
BRICKS,
HAIR,
CEMENT,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
TIMOTHY SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,
LAND LIME,
GUANOS,
SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
OPPOSITE
DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
January 4, 1868—tf

PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,
MANUFACURER OF
Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,
☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots.

Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns. Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.
January 4—tf.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.
Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City
together with a superior stock of
Piece Goods for Custom Work,
at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,
☞ *Marble Hall Clothing House,*
40 West Baltimore Street.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Jan 4—1y

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE undersigned take this method of notifying the public that they have opened a
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

In Middletown, Del. opposite Davis' Hotel, where they have on hand a large and varied assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, in bottles and casks, which they offer on advantageous terms to the purchaser, at wholesale or retail.

☞ Also, a fine assortment of choice TOBACCO AND CIGARS. COCHRAN & DAVIS.
Jan. 4—6mo.

Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.
All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.

NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on reciept of the price attached to each.

PUBLISHED BY
HURD & HOUGHTON,
459 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

1. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

"It is a lively, descriptive history of the country passed through, imparting much valuable information, and makes a capital companion to the Across the Continet, and other books of inter-continental travel of the past few years."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS.

By Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"The subject is full of interest, and we commend the volume to our readers as one of the best of the year for information."—*Press, Hartford, Connecticut.*

"The result is a work which for its wealth of information, for its broad spirit of philosophy, is seldom equalled. In style it is graphic and nervous. The description of the ascent of Chimbarazo is a fine specimen of vivacious narrative, while the portraiture of Spanish-American character and life, as displayed in the cities and the country, is minute, and evidently faithful."—*Express, Albany.*

3. ITALIAN JOURNEYS.

By William D. Howells, Author of Venetian Life. 1 vol. crown 8vo., price $2.

"Since the days of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury (not to mention James Howell again) no traveller in Italy has written more entertaining accounts of his journey than our countryman, Mr. Howells, whose Venetian Life we noticed some months ago."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

"There is in all Mr. Howells writes a freshness and sincerity, a quiet and perfect renunciation of pretence, a subtle and strong humor, a liveliness of description, combined with a grave and self-possessed calmness, which make the expression of opinion, the narration of fact, the utterance of emotion, or the bubbling out of an irrepressible sense of the ludicrous alike charming. There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable, and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

4. VENETIAN LIFE.

By William D. Howells. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pirce $2.

"Seldom a writer makes so broad and fine a mark with his first pen-stroke as Mr. Howells, our late accomplished Consul at Venice, made with his Venetian Life. The critics found so much to praise in this book that for once they forgot their avocation and paused to admire and enjoy instead of hastening to point out the defects and faults."—*Liberal Christian.*

5. THE TURK AND THE GREEK;

Or, Creeds, Races, Society, and Scenery in Turkey and Greece, and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 1. vol. 16mo, price $1. 75.

"If anybody wishes a small volume of facile, graceful, mobile prose, we commend him to these rather miscellaneous, yet entertaining pages."—*New York Independent.*

"The style of this book is that of an easy narrative, the sympathies are those of a right minded American, and the predictions are shared in common with intelligent observers everywere."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"The author's account of Greece is not flattering, but no doubt it is true."—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*

6. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER.

By Belle Otis. 1 vol. 16mo, price $1. 25.

"The diary is apparently truthfully written; it indicates some very queer facts for the reformer and economist, some phases of familiar experience, of which a popular novelist might well avail himself, and is a memoir of a kind of life about which many people know little."—*Transcript, Boston.*

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is "Belle Otis," and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belongs to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

7. THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the schooner United States, By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition. Embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White, and others, from Dr. Hayes' Sketches, three full-page charts, twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol. 8vo., price, cloth, $3.75; half calf, $6.

"He has culled the most significant facts, the most picturesque scenes the most dramatic and pathetic incidents from this diurnal record and woven them into a consecutive, pleasing, and impressive history."—*Boston Transcript.*

8. OLD ENGLAND:

Its Scenery, Art, and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo. price, $2.

"It pleasantly revives our choicest memories of England, and suggests motives and means for a more enjoyable and instructive sojourn than our rapid countrymen usually devote to the land of their fathers."—*Transcript, Boston.*

9. HOMESPUN; OR, FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS AGO.

By Thomas Lackland. 1 vol. 16mo. price, in cloth, $1. 75.

"The description of the landscape on a rainy day, the country Sabbath, the babbling brook at even-tide, the rich glories of Summer, and the mellow, softening beauties of autumn, are wrought with exquisite skill."—*Journal, Albany.*

10. POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

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"We do not often meet with a more satisfactory and comforting little collection of poems than the unpretending volume just published by Hurd & Houghton of the Phœbe Cary's Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love. They are utterances of a truly chastened spirit, submissive but not sad, full of hope as well as acquiescence, of patience rather than passiveness."—*Republican, Springfield.*

For sale by all Booksellers.
January 25.

ODESSA NURSERIES.

WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the

BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT and
GRAPE VINES,

by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.

Also, Osage Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.

POLK & HYATT,
January 25—3m Odessa, Del.

CHARLES BALLIARD,

SUCCESSOR TO
CHARLES BOURQUIN,
BROAD STREET, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

WATCHES Carefully Repaired, and Jewelry of all descriptions neatly mended, with care and dispatch.
March 14.—2m.

TO FARMERS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale.—Apply to ANDREW HUSHABECK,
Feb 1—tf Middletown, Del.